

Today's Topics:

FT727 CAT programming question  
Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series)  
Listen to store security guards catch shoplif (2 msgs)  
Modifiying radios for out of band operation  
Nintendo  
Telephone Interference  
Telephone interference?  
Where is Burkina Faso (XTC)

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Date: 8 Dec 89 16:46:31 GMT  
From: cs.utexas.edu!wuarchive!brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!tank!cps3xx!  
usenet@uunet.uu.net (Usenet file owner)  
Subject: FT727 CAT programming question  
Message-ID: <5721@cps3xx.UUCP>

In article <5516@shamu.WV.TEK.COM> miker@shamu.WV.TEK.COM (Mike Reiney) writes:  
%Near as I can tell the CAT interface on the Yaesu FT-727 handheld  
%duplicates keypushes. I can't find any way to push the keys to get  
%it to go to a particular band. The u/d key toggles between bands,  
%but that isn't much help when you're using it remotely and can't  
%see the display.  
%Any ideas?

Use a variable, and store information in that variable as to what band  
you are currently on.

In the rare case that original ideas      Kenneth J. Hendrickson      N8DGN  
are found here, I am responsible.      Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825  
Internet: kjh@usc.edu      UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

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Date: 7 Dec 89 17:22:28 GMT  
From: att!tsdiag!ocpt!ccop1!wilson@uchvax.Berkeley.EDU (<att!tsdiag!ocpt!ccop1!  
wilson@uchvax.Berkeley.EDU>)  
Subject: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in  
series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif  
Message-ID: <269@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>

As was mentioned on the net, modification of the "NJ Scanner Law" is unlikely in  
this term of the legislature. Therefore we have to live with the old (1936) one  
for a bit longer. Here's the text of the old law.

2A:127-4. Installing short wave radios operative on frequencies assigned  
for governmental uses; exceptions. Any person who installs or has in any  
automobile, a short-wave radio receiver operative on frequencies

assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for fire, police, municipal or other governmental uses, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a permit therefor has first been obtained from the chief of the county police, or the chief of the police of the municipality, wherein such person resides.

This section does not apply to any fire, police or other governmental official of the State or of any county or municipality thereof.

The term fire official, as used in this act, shall include all active members and officers of any municipal fire department or force or any first aid and emergency or volunteer ambulance or rescue squad whether said department, force or squad be paid, part-paid, or volunteer.

I asked my brother, who is an assistant prosecutor for Bergen County, to interpret what this law really means. Here is my summary of his comments. (Incidentally, he has prosecuted people using this law).

1. The law is one of the few misdemeanors left in NJ from the old criminal code. Most of what the public calls misdemeanors are really disorderly persons offenses (DO). A DO can be brought by a municipal prosecutor; misdemeanors and felonies are brought by the county and are indictable offenses.

Therefore prosecution under this law usually requires indictment by a grand jury. As a result, this law is normally used only when a prosecutor is already going to a grand jury for a concurrent felony, e.g. robbery, etc. In addition, he calls this law "plea fodder"; a charge the prosecutor will give up if you a cop a plea to the underlying crime. Since most courts are so backed up, the chances of you being arrested, indicted, convicted and going to jail for this offense only are virtually nil.

2. Permission from your local chief of police is good for any frequency anywhere in the state. This is the same procedure as for firearm permits which are issued by your local chief of police as well and need not be obtained from each municipality which you visit. The permit is for the radio, not the frequency.

3. The fact that police frequencies are VHF & UHF and not "shortwave" is irrelevant. The intent of the law is to prevent you from listening from police or fire frequencies and going to an incident and getting in the way.

4. Technically, carrying a scanner in your trunk home from Radio Shack is illegal. But once again, that wasn't the intent of the legislature in passing the law and wouldn't go to court. (There weren't scanners in 1936).

5. He feels that the law might be overturned if it ever was appealed through the three levels of the state court system to a Federal court. Got \$100,000

and a prosecutor with nothing better to do in order to test this ?

I don't want to beat a dead horse, but thought you'd like a prosecutor's opinion on the subject. (There are lots of other obsolete laws on the books as well. Don't tie your horse so the reins go across the sidewalk!)

73

Gary Wilson, WB2B00

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Date: 8 Dec 89 17:15:39 GMT  
From: tank!cps3xx!usenet@handies.ucar.edu (Usenet file owner)  
Subject: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif  
Message-ID: <5722@cps3xx.UUCP>

I haven't thought this one through, so I am at great risk of putting my foot (and probably my whole leg) in my mouth. However, I thought I'd post it anyway to see what the net thinks.

Possible solution to the NJ scanner law:

Organize every amateur club in the state, and have EVERY ham petition the authorities for said permission (in writing). If the permission is granted, there is no problem. If the permission is denied, send a letter to your state representative, requesting that the law be changed. In addition, don't forget to mention things like Hugo, San Francisco, and other big well known public service triumphs like Mexico City, the Italian earthquake, etc. Also, REAPPLY to the authorities. There is no law that says you can't continuously petition for permission. The idea is to pester them so much that they will change the \*#^&@!% law.

The squeaky wheel gets the grease.

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Date: 8 Dec 89 16:33:11 GMT  
From: silver!amirza@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu (anmar mirza)  
Subject: Modifiying radios for out of band operation  
Message-ID: <31093@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>

I have made the mods that Frank discussed to my 2-GAT for extended transmit operation.

I work at an ambulance service, and am a volunteer with a local group who participate in cave rescue, and when there is a rescue, it is very important to be able to coordinate communications with the various agencies involved, and it is VERY impractical to have to carry three or four different radios for similar frequencies, the logistics for coordination of batteries, antennas, whatever, can be very complicated, why not be able to have one radio do all that thereby speeding up communications in the emergency situations, which can not only help save the patient, but maybe also the rescuers. As an EMT, I have received training in HAZMAT and MCI (Mass Casualty Incidents) and would see it as a crime if lives were lost because I couldn't contact the various agencies needed.

I do believe that people who aren't trained in such cases, or are not affiliated with an emergency agency, do not need the capability to transmit on those frequencies, but I have seen the confusion that results when six different agencies show up to an extended scene, each with their own freqs.

Anmar N9ISY

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Date: 8 Dec 89 15:50:05 GMT

From: silver!amirza@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu (anmar mirza)

Subject: Nintendo

Message-ID: <31088@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>

When I was young, I visited England, and one year I went, I carried a TRS-80 Mod 100, portable with two 6 volt Ni-Cd batteries taped together with duct tape, I went through all security and back, and no one even questioned my set-up.

However, on my trip through detroit airport, security searched my mini-mag flashlight I guess for drugs.

This was during the height of the TWA bombings, on my flight back, the previous flight had been delayed due to a bomb scare, and I made it through with two mysterious duct tape packages that had wires leading out of them.



1 mH chokes would work, but all the ones I could find were too big to fit inside the phone. The capacitor should be rated for \*at least\* 100 V and 150 would be better. I've used 100 V monoblock capacitors and they haven't quit yet, but I'm told that the ring signal is 90 V RMS, so I'm pushing my luck.

I place one filter in the phone body where the line enters the instrument, one on the handset cord where it leaves the body and one on the handset cord where it enters the handset. I also place a 0.01 uF capacitor across the earpiece element (speaker) and one across the mouthpiece, which consists of electret elements in most modern phones. This technique has not yet failed to eliminate RFI or at least reduce it to the point that it is not a problem. I suppose two filters could be placed in series in severe cases, but I've never tried it.

On old-style dial phones, I've treated the problem with just 0.01 uF capacitors across the earpiece and mouthpiece elements. Nothing more was needed, but I was ready to put one of these filters in if that didn't work. My answering machine has one of the above filters built in where the telephone line enters, which solved most of the problem. The final solution was to wrap the power cord coming out of the wall transformer around a ferrite bar. I close-wound the cord over the length of the bar. Now the machine never acts up. A neighbor about 120 feet away just wrapped the power cord around a ferrite bar and has had no problems since. I utilize power levels of about 850 W from 160 m through 20 m. My amp will crank out only 500 - 600 W on 15, 12 and 10 m.

As an ARRL Asst. Tech. Coord., I've advised other hams to try this and it has always seemed to work. I've also been with FCC engineers investigating RFI complaints and the FCC takes the approach that "We don't protect telephone equipment," which translates to "We don't address RFI problems to telephone instruments. It's your problem that you have phones susceptible to RFI." I don't know of any RFI standards that phones are supposed to meet and manufacturers are uniformly worthless when it comes to addressing the problem. Looks like this one will be with us for the foreseeable future...

73 and Merry Christmas!  
Kim Elmore, N50P

\*\*\*\*\*Disclaimer: Be careful if you choose to modify a neighbor's phone: you may end up with the expense of replacing it if something goes wrong as well as the expense of an angry neighbor!\*\*\*\*\*

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Date: Fri, 08 Dec 89 15:40:29 GMT

From: "Pete Lucas, NERC-TLC, Swindon U.K." <PJML@  
Subject: Telephone interference?  
Message-ID: <08 Dec 89 15:41:05 GMT #4256@UK.AC.NWL.IA>

If your neighbor's phone picks up your ham radio, then it may be as well to remind the person concerned about the aspects of privacy law that he might be infringing if HE listens to YOUR conversation!  
(OK so if his phone picks up your sideband, it will not demodulate to 'understandable' audio, but the principle is the same).  
Here in the UK, any pickup of ham RF by a 'non-radio' device (phone, hifi, hearing-aid, i've even heard of pickup on electric organs!) is by definition the fault of the device being interfered with, and is the responsibility of the owner of the device to solve. (Thats not to say that a well-mannered ham will not provide assistance, just to be neighborly).

Pete        G6WBJ

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Date: 8 Dec 89 13:53:26 GMT  
From: mcsun!sunic!chalmers!tekno.chalmers.se!m83klabbe@uunet.uu.net  
Subject: Where is Burkina Faso (XTC)  
Message-ID: <4609@tekno.chalmers.se>

Burkina Faso is a country in west Africa. It was formerly named Upper Volta, but changed its name to this one a few years ago.

Lasse Eriksson  
Dept of Linguistics  
Lund University

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End of INFO-HAMS Digest V89 Issue #992  
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